

1937.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

OF THE

Golborne Urban District Council

BY

JAMES BENNETT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,

Also the Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector,

JAMES MONKS, R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

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GOLBORNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

————:O:————

LIST OF COUNCIL AND OFFICERS 1937.

————:O:————

Chairman of Council.....MR. P. H. HEATON, J.P.
 Vice-Chairman.....MR. H. OUGHTON.
 Chairman of Health Committee.....MR. P. H. HEATON, J.P.

COUNCIL.

	WARD.
PRESCOTT, EVELYN	Heath.
NAYLOR, CHARLES THOMAS.....	”
BALL, LEONARD.....	”
HEATON, PETER HERBERT, J.P.....	Park.
HURST, RICHARD HENSHAW.....	”
RICHARDS, ERNEST.....	”
BARROW, ROBERT, J.P., C.C.	St. Thomas's.
WILDE, RICHARD.....	”
HEWITT, JAMES	”
ALLEN, ROBERT, J.P.....	Culcheth.
BROADHURST, WILLIAM	”
LAW, EDWARD LEALAN.....	”
GREEN, ALFRED HENRY, J.P.	Kenyon.
HINDLEY, HAROLD.....	”
RIGBY, JAMES	”
ARNOTT, WILLIAM HENRY.....	Lowton.
OUGHTON, HARRY	”
UNSWORTH, JOEL.....	”

OFFICIALS.

Clerk : MR. H. ECKERSLEY.
 Medical Officer of Health : DR. JAMES BENNETT.
 Surveyor: MR. A. CLOUGH.
 Sanitary Inspector : MR. JAMES MONKS.
 Rating Officer : MR. F. MARTLAND.
 Accountant : MR. C. HODGKINSON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1937.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE GOLBORNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my twelfth Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your District. for the year 1937.

A.—DESCRIPTION OF AREA.

The Golborne Urban District now extends from Ashton-in-Makerfield, Haydock and Newton on the west to Irlam Urban District, and Rixton-with-Glazebrook in the Warrington Rural area on the east, a distance of about 7 miles. The southern boundaries are Newton Urban District and Croft in the Warrington Rural District, whilst the area is bounded on the north by Abram Urban District and Leigh Borough.

The geological features of the Urban District vary very greatly. Starting from the western end and proceeding eastward, we first find coal fields and red sand-stone, with a covering of clay surfaced by a good depth of loamy soil. In the more central parts of the area there is a sand-stone base with a decreasing amount of clay and in the eastern portions the sub-soil becomes more sandy and the surface soil much more open, eventually becoming largely moss land. The surface waters from Lowton and Golborne Wards mainly gravitate to Millingford Brook which passes through Newton lake before entering Sankey Brook, whose ultimate outlet is into the River Mersey at Sankey Bridges. The height above Ordnance data varies from 100 to 150 feet.

Lowton St. Mary's, Kenyon and Culcheth are principally drained by streams flowing eastward into the River Glaze, which falls to the Manchester Ship Canal.

The areas actually added to the Golborne area in 1933 were as follows :—

	HOUSES	POPULATION.
From Lowton ... 1830 acres	901	3742
„ Kenyon ... 1686 acres	66	276
„ Culcheth 2353 acres	551	2409

Adding to these the similar particulars of the original Golborne area, the Golborne Urban District is now constituted as follows :—

AREA.	HOUSES.	POPULATION.	RATEABLE VALUE.
7548 acres.	3858.	14,000.	£57,924.

The sum represented by a penny rate is now £210, against £198 last year.

In addition to the three Golborne wards, viz:—St. Thomas's, Heath and Park, there are the Lowton, Kenyon and Culcheth Wards, each with three representatives, giving a total of six wards, with eighteen Councillors. A list of the names of the Councillors and the Wards they represent precedes this Report.

B.—POPULATION.

Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population, Mid-year, 1937—14,000, the same as last year.

The Census taken in April 1931, including the added area, shewed the population to be 13,958.

D.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

1. BIRTHS.

The Birth Rate equals 15·7 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The rate for England and Wales was 15·5 for 1937.

The number of births notified was 221, 118 males and 103 females. The total of 221 included 10 still-births, There were 7 illegitimate births.

2.—DEATHS.

The total number of deaths was 180, *viz* 104 males, 76 females.

The crude Death Rate is 12·8 against 13·0. in 1936, but after multiplying by the comparability figure, *viz* :—1·14, it is 14·5. The Death Rate for England and Wales in 1937 was 12·4.

Cancer accounted for 18 deaths, 12 males and 6 females. The cancer deaths for the last 10 years have numbered 7, 8, 12, 4, 4, 8, 15, 25, 19 and 18.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1935-37 :—

GOLBORNE.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Heath Ward ..	7	2	5
Park Ward ..	1	3	5
St. Thomas's ..	3	2	1
LOWTON ..	7	5	4
KENYON ..	1	1	0
CULCHETH ..	6	6	3

The Death Rate per 1000 of the population from Cancer was 1·28.

The Death Rate per 1000 of the population from Tuberculosis was 0·35.

2 deaths were attributable to suicide, and 7 to accident.

3.—MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was 1 death connected with confinement, though sooner or later this death would probably have occurred quite independently of confinement. No death occurred from Puerperal Fever.

4.—INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 23 deaths of infants under 1 year old, which gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 104 per 1,000 births. 13 occurred in Golborne, 6 in Lowton, and 4 in Culcheth. This is the highest rate for many years and is mainly attributable to the fact that no less than 17 of the deaths were due to premature birth or deformity at birth and included 3 sets of premature twins.

5.—TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.

These totalled 56 and were distributed in the Wards as follows :—
Golborne 33, Kenyon 1, Lowton 16, Culcheth 6.

The following is a list of places in which Residents died outside the District :—

702 Leigh Road (P. A. Hospital)	..	..	16
Wigan Royal Infirmary .. ..	..	..	11
Warrington Infirmary .. ..	..	..	1
Manchester Royal Infirmary .. ..	..	..	2
Manchester St. Mary's Infirmary .. ..	..	..	2
Liverpool Nursing Home .. ..	..	..	1
The Firs Maternity Home, Leigh .. ..	..	..	1 (infant)
Withnell Sanatorium .. ..	..	..	1
Wrightington Sanatorium .. ..	..	..	1
Leigh Infirmary .. ..	..	..	5
Winwick Mental Hospital .. ..	..	..	1
Cheadle do. do. .. ..	..	..	1
Christie Cancer Hospital .. ..	..	..	1
Blackburn .. ..	..	..	1
Fleetwood .. ..	..	..	1
Colwyn Bay .. ..	..	..	1
Worsley .. ..	..	..	1
Eccles .. ..	..	..	1
Newton-le-Willows .. ..	..	..	1

D.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The year has been a heavy one in regard to Infectious Diseases. A succession of cases of mild Scarlet Fever occurred throughout the year but more especially in the last half. Nearly all the cases were exceptionally mild and it becomes quite a question as to whether much of the hospital accommodation provided for these cases could not be better used for treating say measles and pneumonia either of which generally require skilled nursing. Treating mild Scarlet Fever at home has not been found to start other cases and some cases mild on admission to hospital become more virulent by contact with severe ones. There were 46 cases of this disease but no deaths.

DIPHTHERIA.—Nineteen cases occurred with 1 death. The last quarter of the year bore the heaviest incidence.

PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.—Thirty one cases from these causes were notified and as will be seen from subsequent tables the death rates were very high. These are diseases for which hospital beds or other skilled nursing are specially required.

The other notifiable infectious diseases were erysipelas 4, ophthalmia neonatorum 5, encephalitis lethargica 1, enteric fever 1. There was no notification of puerperal pyrexia.

66 Swabs were submitted for examination for Diphtheria Bacilli, of which 10 were positive.

1 test for cerebro-spinal fever was negative, whilst 2 tests for enteric fever (1 case) were positive.

SCHOOL CLOSURE :—

Owing to a sudden and very wide-spread outbreak of Influenza in January it was considered advisable to close all schools in the district from January 22nd to February 1st. Lowton Ward had the heaviest number of cases.

TUBERCULOSIS.—7 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 4 cases of Non-Pulmonary were notified. Tubercular infected milk is one of the principal causes of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis in children. 3 of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were transferred from other districts.

TUBERCULOSIS, WARD DISTRIBUTION. 1935, 1936 & 1937.

Ward.	1935	1936	1937.
Heath	2	1	3
Park	2	1	3
St. Thomas's ..	2	4	2
Culcheth	4	1	1
Lowton	4	5	1
Kenyon .. ..	...	...	1
	—	—	—
	14	12	11
	==	==	==

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

FOR LAST 10 YEARS. (Golborne Wards only),
and for 4 years in the enlarged area.

Year.	No. on Register.	New Notifications.		Deaths.	
		Pulm.	Non. Pulm.	Pulm.	Non. Pulm.
1928	77	15	16	3	0
1929	79	5	4	6	3
1930	73	11	7	5	2
1931	60	5	4	4	1
1932	59	4	3	5	1
1933	—	3	3	8	0
1934	(Whole area)	11	8	6	1
1935	do.	10	5	7	2
1936	do.	4	8	5	1
1937	do.	7	4	5	2

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62 : No action was required to be taken by your Council for the compulsory removal to hospital of any infectious person suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925 : So far as can be ascertained, there was no case of Tuberculosis in employees in the Milk trade.

E.—WATER AND FOOD SUPPLIES.

GOLBORNE WARDS WATER SUPPLY :—This supply comes from wells which though situated in Golborne, belong to Ince Urban District Council from whom it is sold to Golborne. During the year 1936 the Ince Council began to supply a softened water, nevertheless the water on many occasions was most unsatisfactory and was often turbid with manganese and other deposits. A purer supply is highly desirable.

The lack of pressure in the higher parts of the wards frequently causes great inconvenience and is not conducive to good health, especially in connection with draining and the flushing of water closets.

The Culcheth, Kenyon and Lowton Wards are almost entirely supplied with good wholesome water. There are only 3 houses supplied from wells, these being in outlying parts.

INSPECTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

MEAT.—All places for human food production are under observation from time to time by your Sanitary Inspector and myself when required, whilst the five slaughter-houses are subjected to regular inspection. As a result 904 lbs, of meat and organs were surrendered, Co-operation with butchers is always aimed at, consequently there has been no call for any legal proceedings. Details will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report attached hereto.

MILK.—The milk supplies have been carefully watched. 50 samples were taken for testing for Tubercle Bacilli of which 2 gave positive results.

The idea of the necessity for producing "clean milk" is slowly taking root and is being accelerated by the "Accredited Milk" scheme. As much time as is possible is given by the Sanitary Inspector to the inspection of premises and of cattle for cleanliness and to the very valuable work of taking samples of milk for testing for tubercle bacilli. Details of this work will also be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—ADULTERATION.

Your Council is not an Authority under the Food and Drugs Act, but the Police Superintendent has kindly supplied me with the following information :—

Samples taken in Golborne District during 1937.

Milk 12.	Margarine, 1.
Butter 1.	Turkey and Tongue Paste, 1.
Tinned Raspberries, 1.	Eucalyptus Oil, 1.
Seidlitz Powder, 1.	Ammoniated Tincture of
Canned Cream, 1.	Quinine, 1.
Arrowroot, 1.	Coffee, 1.

All the above samples, on analysis, were found to be genuine.

F.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

The three Centres at Golborne, Lowton and Culcheth have continued to be appreciated by the people. During the year 412 gallons of fresh milk were supplied free by the Council to expectant and nursing mothers, and children under five years old, principally infants.

In addition, the voluntary Ladies' Committees have supplied free 20 gallons of fresh milk, and 321 lbs. of dried milk (Cow & Gate, Ostermilk, Lactogen, etc.). Also, the private funds of the Ladies' Committees have, on several occasions, provided the travelling expenses of mothers when taking children to hospitals. Arrangements exist with the County Council for orthopædic consultations and treatment at the Ashton-in-Makerfield Clinic. Three cases required such treatment during the year. Since the district was enlarged, it is now impossible for the Health Visitor to get into the homes as frequently as formerly. Her visits are less concentrated and frequent, owing to wider distribution of cases than was formerly the case. It is regrettable to note that more and more infants are being brought up on artificial foods; though mothers when questioned generally say they cannot breast feed their children. I cannot but feel that in many instances it is a case of "wont" rather than "cant." Interference with social life is no justification whatever for denying a child its birth-right. Such conduct cannot be too severely condemned.

60 births out of 221 took place in Maternity Homes, chiefly at "The Firs", Leigh, and at Warrington C.B., the latter being mainly emergency cases. It is gratifying to know that no death occurred of any mother directly due to confinements.

I should like to pay tribute to the splendid voluntary work done by the Ladies' Committees in each Centre, and to whom the success in each case must be most gratifying.

DETAILS OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

- (a) Number of births 221, of which 169 were attended by Midwives.
There were 7 still-born. 60 births took place outside the area.

(b) Attendances at the Centres :—

1. Children under 1 year of age, 1736. (In 1936 1535).
2. Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 2034. (In 1936, 1846)

(c) Total number of children who attended the Centres for the first time.

1. Children under 1 year of age, 156.
2. Children between 1 and 5 years, 16.

- (d) Percentage of live births attending the Centre, 67·2.
- (e) Number of expectant mothers seen by the Medical Officer at the Centre, 13. This equals 5·6 per cent. of the notified births. In addition 1 mother attended for post-natal advice.
- (f) Number of visits paid by the Health Visitor :—
1. To expectant mothers, 0.
 2. To children under 1 year. First visits 218, total visits 1514.
 3. Children between 1 and 5 years, total visits 1852.

G.—GENERAL SANITARY MATTERS.

Full details are given in the Sanitary Inspector's report following on this report.

CONVERSIONS.

Over 95 per cent. of the houses in the Golborne Wards are now on the water-carriage system.

SEWAGE WORKS.

The New Sewage Works in Golborne, opened in 1933, gives very satisfactory effluents.

Work on the badly needed sewage scheme for the Lowton, Kenyon and Culcheth Wards was commenced in April and good progress has been made. This scheme, when completed, will meet a long-felt want and will liberate the streams and ditches of much sewage matter with the diminution of objectionable smells in many places. Furthermore, it will mean the almost complete abolition of pail-closets and what is still more objectionable, privy closets which have hitherto been so numerous.

Full details relative to housing inspections and repairs, milk, meat, shops, slaughter-houses, public cleansing, &c. will be found later in this Report and in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

With the great accumulation now-a-days of general sanitary work owing to a spate of new Acts and Regulations on the top of an enlarged area and population, it is impossible for one Sanitary Inspector to give the time required to this most important matter. Even if the local Sanitary Inspector had the time, he has no jurisdiction in any other areas where Sanitary Inspectors are similarly fixed. Consequently year after year we have to submit to seeing our streets blue with smoke, whilst the cheerful health-giving rays of the sun are cut off, bringing in its wake a heavy toll of respiratory sickness, and deaths at earlier ages than would otherwise be the case.

Because the deaths are not dramatic in their suddenness, like Diphtheria or Appendicitis, people are inclined to be apathetic, nevertheless the deaths and much unnecessary illness and disability occur every year. Other countries have largely solved the question, why should not we? Is it right to continue condemning people to make the best of damaged lungs (even including cancer) or to lengthen the queues of children waiting for operations for tonsils and adenoids, or to have to counteract rickety deformities by expensive medicines owing to the loading of the air with solid sooty particles and tar which cut off essential ultra violet rays and sunshine and scarify the delicate lining of our air tubes?

It becomes more and more evident that little or no progress having been made during the last 50 years, during which time Local Authorities have individually had powers to deal with this nuisance, none will be made until the matter is put into the hands of Statutory Regional Committees with whole time specially qualified "Smoke Inspectors," who would cover large areas, and who would by their special knowledge assist manufacturers to effect economies in fuel, and would at the same time save many lives and much unnecessary and unjustifiable suffering. To the formation of such a Statutory Regional Committee for South East Lancashire many Local Authorities are giving their support, and many years observation of the waste and ill-effects which accompany the smoke evil compel one to urge on your Council the reasonableness of giving support to this Committee.

H.—HOUSING.

There are 8 Council Housing Estates, and 496 houses are owned by the Council. They are distributed as follows :—

1. Golborne :—	Houses.
(a) St. Thomas's Ward,	} 332
(b) Heath Ward,	
(c) Park Ward.	
2. Lowton 	97
3. Culcheth :—	
(a) Glazebury 	16
(b) Newchurch 	47
4. Kenyon 	4
	<hr/>
	496
	<hr/>

During the year 150 new houses were erected by private enterprise. Details of "house" inspections are given in a later part of this Report.

SLUM CLEARANCE AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES—(Housing Act, 1936).

A great deal of time has again been given by your Sanitary Inspector and myself to the inspection of old houses in order to sift out such as, in our opinion, should be scheduled for demolition. The complexities and difficulties experienced in doing this work were pointed out in my report of 1935.

HOUSING ACTIVITIES have continued during the year. Representations of Areas and Confirmation of Clearance Orders have been made in respect of 14 Clearance Areas comprising 77 houses—7 in Culcheth, 30 in Lowton and 40 in Golborne.

In addition, Orders were made in respect of 8 Individual Houses—3 in Culcheth, 2 in Kenyon, and 3 in Lowton.

None of these houses have yet been demolished.

OVERCROWDING.

HOUSING ACT, 1936 (Part IV). See Sanitary Inspector's Report page 41.

The following Tables are embodied in this Report, viz. :—

1. Vital Statistics (pages 15 and 16).
2. Causes of Death (pages 17 and 18).
3. Comparative Birth, Death and Mortality Statistics (page 19).
4. Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates, 1929-37 (page 20).
5. Notifiable Diseases, Age Distribution, etc. (page 34).
6. Tuberculosis (page 36).

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation of assistance given by the Council in the performance of my duties, to the Sanitary Inspector and all the other members of the Staff. Also to the Health Visitor and the ladies of the Child Welfare Committees.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BENNETT,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Council Offices,

Lowton,

Nr. Warrington

SUMMARY REPORT

As submitted to the County Medical Officer of Health, embodying particulars required by the Ministry of Health.

1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres : 7,548.

Population : Census, 1931 13,748. Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1937, 14,000.

Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931): 3,140. End of 1937 according to Rate Books : 3,858.

Rateable Value : £57,924. (last year £54,840).

Sum represented by a penny rate : £210 gross. (last year £198).

Social conditions, including the chief industries carried on in the area : Chiefly working-class population. Artificial silk, engineering, confectionery, jam making, farming and mining.

Extent of Unemployment: There has been a steady diminution, but the closing down of one confectionery factory has tended to keep the figures higher than otherwise.

The influence of any particular occupation on public health : Nothing noteworthy.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births :		Total.	M.	F.
Legitimate	.. ..	214	115	99
Illegitimate	.. ..	7	3	4
		—	—	—
Total	.. ..	221	118	103

Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population: 15.7.

Still Births 10 8 2

Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births : 43.

VITAL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

Deaths—180. 104 males, 76 females.

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population: *12·8.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—

Puerperal sepsis 0. Other Puerperal Causes 1. Total 1.

Death Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births: 4·32.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births, 104.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births, 107.

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births: Nil.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages): 18.

Deaths from Measles (all ages): Nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages): 2

Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age): 1

Population, 14,000.

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population.				Maternal Mortality Rate.		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1000 Live Births.
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death Rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	
Mean of 5 years,							
1932-							
1936 ...	15·4	11·5	0·58	1·11	5·06	4·73	55
1936 ...	15·2	13·0	0·35	1·35	9·38	8·58	42
1937 ...	15·7	*12·8	0·35	1·28	4·52	4·32	104
Increase or Decrease in 1937 on—							
Five years'							
Average 1932-							
1936	+0·3	+1·3	—0·23	+0·17	—0·54	—0·41	+49
Previous year	+0·5	—0·2	Nil.	—0·07	—4·86	—4·26	+62

*—1937 adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1·14)=14·5 per 1,000.

TABLE 2.

LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH ISSUED BY THE
REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

						Males	Females
	ALL CAUSES	..	..	..	..	104	76
1.	Typhoid fever, etc.	..	..	..	..	0	0
2.	Measles	..	..	..	..	0	0
3.	Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	0	0
4.	Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	2	0
5.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	0	1
6.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	7	4
7.	Encephalitis lethargica	..	..	..	..	0	1
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..	..	0	0
9.	Respiratory Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	2	3
10.	Other Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	1	0
11.	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	0	0
12.	General paralysis of insane, &c.	..	..	..	..	0	0
13.	Cancer	..	..	..	..	12	6
14.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	1	1
15.	Cerebral hemorrhage, &c.	..	..	..	..	1	6
16.	Heart disease	..	..	..	..	28	15
17.	Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	0	0
18.	Other circulatory	..	..	..	..	5	5
19.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	5	0
20.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	11	4
21.	Other respiratory	..	..	..	..	0	0
22.	Peptic ulcer	..	..	..	..	0	1
23.	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	1	0
24.	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	0	0
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	0	0
26.	Other liver diseases	..	..	..	..	0	1

TABLE 2—Continued.

LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH—CONTINUED.

							Males	Females
27.	Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	..	5	0
28.	Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
29.	Puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
30.	Other puerperal diseases	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
31.	Congenital causes, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	8	7
32.	Senility	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
33.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	2	0
34.	Other violence	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
35.	Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
36.	Ill-defined causes	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
37.	Diarrhœa (2 years and over)	..	..	..	..	..	0	0

Special Causes (included in No. 35).

Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0

Deaths of Infants under 1 year—

Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	8
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	8
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0

Live Births :—

Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	103
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	99
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4

Still Births :—

Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0

Resident Population .. 14,000.

TABLE 3.

Birth rates, Death rates, Analysis of Mortality, England and Wales,
Maternal Death rates, and Case rates for London, 125 Great Towns
certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1937. and 148 Smaller Towns.

Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	Golborne Urban District.	England and Wales.	125 County Boro's and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 census)	London Adminis- trative County.
Rates per 1000 Population.					
Births :—					
Live	15·8	14·9	14·9	15·3	13·3
Still	0·71	0·60	0·67	0·64	0·54
Deaths :—					
All causes	12·8	12·4	12·5	11·9	12·3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers...	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00
Smallpox	0·00	...	...	...	...
Measles	0·00	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·01
Scarlet Fever	0·00	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
Whooping Cough ...	0·14	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·06
Diphtheria	0·07	0·07	0·08	0·05	0·05
Influenza	0·78	0·45	0·39	0·42	0·38
Violence... ..	0·80	0·54	0·45	0·42	0·51
Notifications :—					
Smallpox ... ..	...	0·00	...	0·00	...
Scarlet Fever	3·28	2·33	2·56	2·42	2·09
Diphtheria	1·35	1·49	1·81	1·38	1·93
Enteric Fever	0·07	0·05	0·06	0·04	0·05
Erysipelas	0·28	0·37	0·43	0·34	0·44
Pneumonia	2·21	1·36	1·58	1·20	1·18
Rates per 1000 live births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	104	58	62	55	60
Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years of age	4·5	5·8	7·9	3·2	12·0
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0·00	0·97	} Not available.		
Others	4·5	2·26			
Total	4·5	3·23			
Rates per 1000 total births i.e., live & still.					
Maternal Mortality					
Puerperal Sepsis	0·00	0·94	} Not available.		
Others	4·3	2·17			
Total	4·3	3·11			
Notifications :—					
Puerperal fever	0·00	13·93	17·59	11·52	4·15 14·34
Puerperal pyrexia ...	0·00				

TABLE 4.

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

Average	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Births	18.1	16.3	23.2	17.0	16.1	13.9	14.9	15.2	15.7
Deaths	11.1	13.5	10.9	10.1	10.0	11.5	12.9	13.0	12.8
Infant Mortality	74	98	87	78	42	76	37	42	104

Particulars of any unusual or excessive mortality during the year which has received or required comment : None.

Any causes of sickness or invalidity which have been specially noteworthy in the area during the year : Pneumonia (17 cases) during the first quarter, and Scarlet Fever (19 cases) and Diphtheria (14 cases) during the last quarter were the only diseases above the average.

Any conditions of occupation or environment which appear to have had a prejudicial effect on health : None.

Any evidence, statistical or otherwise, that unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults : None.

2.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.—James Bennett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H. Is he a whole or part-time officer of the local authority ?—Part. Any other public appointments held by him ?—M.O.H., Lymm Urban District Council, and M.O.H., Warrington Rural District Council. Is he in private practice ?—No.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.—James Monks, Cert. R.S.I., Meat and other Foods. Is he a whole or part-time officer ?—Whole-time. Other appointments held ? None.

Veterinary Inspector (any appointment or arrangement by the local authority)—None.

Any other Specialised Inspector (*e.g.*, Food Inspector) ?—No.

Other Public Health Officers, such as Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Health Visitors, Special Nurses, Dental Surgeon, etc.—One whole-time Health Visitor.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—(a) For Infectious Cases—Astley Sanatorium Ambulance ; (b) for Non-infectious and accident cases—Golborne Council's Ambulance ; (c) for Maternity patients—Golborne Council's Ambulance. All motor ambulances. Services quite adequate.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.—Nature of arrangements made by the Local Authority in the district for (a) General Nursing—None. (b) Nursing Infectious Diseases, *e.g.*, Measles, etc.—None. Total amount of financial assistance given by the Local Authority to Voluntary Associations:—£40.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.—Is there in your district—Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (Consultation and Treatment) ?—Yes ; Address of Centre—Independent Methodist School, High Street, Golborne, Methodist School, Newton Road, Lowton, and C.E. School Common Lane, Culcheth, Day and time open—Alternate Thursdays, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. at Golborne and Lowton, and alternate Tuesdays at Culcheth, 2.30 to 4.0 p.m. Ante-natal Clinic ?—No. Day Nursery ?—No. School Clinic ?—No. Orthopædic Clinic ?—No. Artificial Light Clinic ?—No.

HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT—(a) Public—None. (b) Voluntary—None.

Is there any institutional provision in your area for :—Unmarried mothers ?—No. Illegitimate infants ?—No. Homeless children ?—No

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES : Action taken during the year 1937 :—None. No. of applications for registration—None. No. registered—None. No. of orders made refusing or cancelling registration—None. No powers.

HEALTH EDUCATION.—Any action taken by the local authority during the year in regard to the publication of information or dissemination of knowledge relating to health or disease? (*e.g.*, Health Week, Special Lectures, etc.):—Circulars on “Health” matters distributed at Welfare Centres and regular talks by Medical Officer of Health at the Centres. Circulars on scarlet fever were widely distributed through the schools.

NEW LEGISLATION (if any) and date of operation:—None. Local Acts; Special Local Orders: General Adoptive Acts; Bye-Laws relating to Public Health:—None. Observations as to their administration:—None. No alterations since last report.

3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.—Source?—Wells in Golborne but controlled by Ince U.D.C. Lowton supplied by Liverpool Corporation, from Abram and Newton-in-Makerfield U. D. C's. Kenyon and Culcheth are supplied by Warrington Corporation. Particulars of any new sources of public supply?—None. Is supply of district satisfactory? (a) In quality:—No; (b) in quantity:—Yes. Constant or intermittent?—Constant. Approximate number of dwelling-houses with piped supplies (public and private):—(a) Direct from mains 3,903; (b) By stand pipe—2. Possibilities of contamination?—Not known. Action taken in respect of any form of contamination?—Undue hardness and deposits of manganese in the Golborne supply were considered. The suppliers installed a softening plant at the wells. Much improvement was effected. Any liability to plumbo-solvent action?—No. If piped supply, state if water has been controlled by bacteriological examination, If so, No. of Examinations?—None. Chemical analyses—Results, Nil. Approximate number of dwelling houses supplied from wells, springs, streams etc.—3. Have these waters been analysed during the year? If so, state result—One sample taken—result, satisfactory. Any insufficiency, and where?—None. Nature of extensions (if any) during the year?—None.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—Sewage disposal works, method of treatment?—Automatic sprinklers. Partially separated system. Any extension or improvement during the year with regard to works or sewerage system?—A comprehensive sewerage scheme with new sewage works for Lowton, Kenyon and Culcheth is being carried out. Any progress made in improving character and sufficiency of arrangements for drainage?—

As above. Areas, or Townships without proper drainage system and reason therefor?—Construction of Sewerage Scheme for Lowton, Culcheth and Kenyon has been commenced. Action taken—Drain testing, flushing, etc.?—All new drains tested and old drains where necessary.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—Action taken to check the pollution of rivers and streams ; None. Have any new works been established (such as artificial silk works, cheese manufactories, etc.), and is there any resultant river pollution?—No.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AT END OF 1937.—Privy Middens :—No. of Middens, 508 ; No. of Closets attached to these Middens, 1,128 ; Does this system still exist in populous and closely built centres?—In Culcheth, Kenyon, and Lowton Wards only. 95 % on Water Closets in Golborne. No. of Pail Closets, 101 ; No. of Dry Ashpits (excluding Middens), 25 ; No. of Movable Ashbins, 2,631 ; No. of Houses on Water Carriage system, 2,700 ; No. of Fresh Water Closets, 2,707 ; No. of Waste Water Closets, 6. Conversions—No. of Privy Closets to Fresh W.C.'s, during year 1937, 6 ; during five years 1932-1936, 455 ; to Waste W.C.'S, 1937, None ; 1932-1936 None ; to Pails, etc. 1937, 0 ; 1932-1936, 11 ; No. of Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'S, 1937, None ; 1932-1936, None ; to Waste W.C.'S, 1937, None ; 1932-1936, None ; No. of Waste W.C.'S to Fresh W.C.'S, 1937, None ; 1932-1936, 4. No. of houses at which Movable Ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles 1937, 6 ; 1932-1936 466. Is there any definite policy at the present time for abolishing privy middens and pail closets ? Golborne "yes." The remainder of the district not yet satisfactorily sewered. Does Council contribute towards the cost of conversion?—Yes. If so, how much?—50 per cent. of costs of conversion. What kind of closet accommodation is being provided for new property?—Fresh Water Closets.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.—(a) The method of collecting dry house refuse?—Motors, and Council's own workmen. (b) The method of collecting refuse from earth closets and privies?—wheeled out and put into motor wagons. (c) The method of disposing of dry house refuse?—Tips. (d) The method of disposing of refuse from earth closets and privies?—Sold to farmers and used on agricultural land. (e) The method of cleansing cesspools?—Emptied into motors. (f) Arrangements for the disposal of cesspool contents?—Tipped on

agricultural land by arrangement. If a Destructor provided, state situation?—No. State whether public cleansing is carried out by Sanitary Authority, Contract, or Occupiers of Houses?—By Sanitary Authority. Any extension or improvement during the year in the arrangements?—No. Are motor vehicles used?—Yes. If Privy Middens exist, are they emptied by day or night?—Day. Does the Sanitary Inspector supervise the scavenging?—No, the Surveyor.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS DURING 1937.—No. of premises visited: 2,701. Defects or nuisances: No. discovered, 575. No. abated, 552. No. of Notices served: Informal, 267, Statutory, 20. Legal proceedings: None.

SHOPS.—Particulars of any action taken under provisions of Shops Act, 1934, relating to: (a) Ventilation of Shops:—1. (b) Temperature of Shops:—None. (c) Sanitary Conveniences:—Two.

SMOKE ABATEMENT. Any special action taken with regard to smoke abatement: One firm warned, and in another case the chimney was raised. No. of factory and works chimneys in the District: 16. No. of Observations: 14. No. of Legal Proceedings taken and result: None. Particulars of any co-operative action with industry: None. What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour?—Two minutes in 30, counting bursts of 30 seconds or more only.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS—Brief particulars of any: (a) Public Swimming Baths or Pools:—None. (b) Privately-owned Swimming Baths or Pools open to Public:—None. Any action taken to ensure the satisfactory condition of the water?—None. No baths in the area.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS—Particulars of action taken during 1937—No. of houses found to be infested: (a) Council houses 3; (b) other houses, 8. No. of houses disinfested—(a) Council houses, 3; (b) other houses 8. Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs—Fumigation with sulphur and advice on cleanliness. Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses—None.

SCHOOLS—(a) Sanitary condition :—Generally good, but a few old schools are only fair. Closets at one denominational school improved during the year. (b) Water supply :—Tap water. Satisfactory ?—Yes.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—No. None ;

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.—No. on register : 25. What is their condition ?—Good.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—No. on register : None.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—No. on register : None.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, &c.—Action taken : Frequent observation of 3 vans. Action required : Being scheduled for demolition. Date of Bye-laws : None.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.—Any need for regulations ?—None.

CANAL BOATS.—No. inspected : None.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.—No. of premises in District on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold :—None. No. of inspections :—None. No. of samples taken :—None.

NOTABLE SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS DURING 1937.—Construction of Sewage Scheme for Culcheth, Kenyon and Lowton commenced. Improvement in the housing conditions. A public convenience erected in Golborne.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF DISTRICT.—Making up of unpaved streets and passages. Greater privacy of access to many house closets. Provision of public conveniences.

4.—HOUSING.

(a) STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)) : 256. (i) By the Local Authority : 106 ; (ii) By other Local Authorities : None ; (iii) By other bodies or persons : 150 ; (b) ¶With State assistance under the Housing Acts : (i) By the Local Authority (included in (a) (i) above : 46 ; (ii) By other bodies or persons (included under (a) (iii) above : None.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) : 1719; (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose : 2009. (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 : 302 ; (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose : 460. (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation : 40. (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation : 143.

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers : 120.

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR—

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 : (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs : 132. (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—(a) by Owners, 119 ; (b) by Local Authority in default of Owners, None.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts : (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied : 253. (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—(a) by Owners, 246 ; (b) by Local Authority in default of Owners : None.

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 : (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made : 85. (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders : 47.

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 : (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made : None. (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit : None.

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936.—PART IV.—OVERCROWDING—

A.—(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year : 58. (2) Number of families dwelling therein : 75. (3) Number of persons dwelling therein : $482\frac{1}{2}$.

B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year :—7.

C.—(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year : 12. (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases : 76.

(b) HOUSING CONDITIONS.

1. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AS TO HOUSING CONDITIONS, including the standard of houses, the prevalent types, age and approximate numbers and general soundness of the several types—any information as to prevailing forms of defects and of prevailing bad conditions resulting from overcrowding : General Standard is good but houses still exist where there is dampness and lack of light and ventilation. These are gradually being improved, or scheduled for demolition. Approximate number of back-to-back houses in the district, 6.

2. SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES.—(a) Extent of shortage, if any: There is still need for houses of the low rented type. (b) Particulars of any housing scheme in hand or contemplated :—The Council have passed schemes for additional 138 houses. (c) Information as to any important changes in population during the period under review or anticipated in the future : None. (d) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses : No.

3. OVERCROWDING.—(a) Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the local authority which have been relieved during 1937 : 1 (b) Number of cases of overcrowding which have been relieved in the course of slum clearance operations : None. (c) Particulars of any case; in which dwelling-houses have become overcrowded after local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding: One family removed into a house with insufficient number of rooms. Owner was communicated with. The family was allowed to go back into a Council house. (d) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding, e.g., causes—how far it is due to inability to pay the rents of available houses etc. : Sites are obtained and plans prepared for additional houses to relieve the overcrowding.

4. **FITNESS OF HOUSES.**—(a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts : None. (b) No. of houses which have not an adequate internal water supply : None. (c) No. of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation : None.

5. **ACTION TAKEN DURING THE YEAR REGARDING :—**Clearance Areas—No. of areas represented : 14, comprising 77 houses. No. of areas cleared : 11, comprising 40 houses. No. of new houses built to rehouse displaced tenants : 40 Improvement Areas :—No. of areas represented : None. No. of houses demolished : None. No. of tenants displaced : None. No. of houses built to rehouse displaced tenants : None. In addition to 14 clearance areas 8 individual houses were scheduled for demolition, and 7 have been demolished.

5.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(1) **MILK SUPPLY.**—Action taken with regard to—

The administration of The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. Samples are taken for the detection of tubercle bacilli. Cowsheds and Dairies are visited regularly.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.—No. of Dealers' Licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the Local Authority during 1937 in respect of :—"Tuberculin Tested" Milk (1) Bottling, None ; (2) Distribution, None. "Accredited Milk" (1) Bottling, None ; (2) Distribution, None. No. of Licences issued in respect of "Pasteurised" Milk : Pasteurising plants, None ; Retail distributors, 3. Any refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk, with reasons for the refusal or revocation, None.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.—Are they periodically inspected ?—Yes. How often ?—Two or three times per year. What is their condition ?—Generally good.

Has any owner undertaken (voluntarily) structural alterations or improvements to farm buildings, e.g., re-modelling of cowsheds ? (Give brief particulars) No. Farms : No. of dairy farms, 55. Approximate number of cows in the district 230. Cowkeepers : No. of cowkeepers (including the dairy farms) 54 ; No. of inspections during the year, 112. Dairymen or purveyors of milk (other than cowkeepers) : No. of

dairymen or milk purveyors, 6 (other than cowkeepers). If a veterinary inspector has been appointed give (a) the approximate number of cows inspected and (b) the number found to be suffering from tuberculosis : (a) No veterinary Inspector. (b) None. Action taken by local Authority as to—(i) Tuberculous Milk : No. of samples submitted for biological test, 50. Result—Positive, 2 ; Negative, 48. (ii) bacteriological examinations, None. (iii) sediment tests, None.

(2) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS—OBSERVATIONS ON—

(a) Action taken with regard to meat and other food, including inspection of meat, slaughterhouses, shops, stalls and vehicles, and places where food is prepared : Slaughter houses are visited as often as possible during slaughter. Meat stores and other places where food is kept for sale are kept under observation. Number of legal proceedings and result : None.

(b) Inspection of meat :—

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (exclu - ing cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	} Not known.	known.			
Number inspected					
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :—					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	None	None.	None.	None.	None.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	None.	40 lbs.	None.	None.	437 lbs.
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	None.	Not known	None.	None.	Not known
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	None.	240 lbs.	None.	None.	187 lbs
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tubercu- losis	None.	Not known	None.	None.	Not known

(c) Has a public slaughterhouse been provided?—No. Private slaughterhouses :—No. registered, 1 ; No. licensed 4. Are they conducted satisfactorily? Yes.

(d) If a meat marketing scheme under Part III of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, is in force, give particulars with regard to action taken thereunder : None.

(e) Food poisoning (including suspected cases).—Action taken (if any) : None.

(e) Bakehouses :—Number, 13. Condition, Good.

(3) ADULTERATION, ETC.—

Action taken by Local Authority (if they are a Foods and Drugs Authority) in respect of—(i) Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928
(ii) Other Food Acts or Regulations :—This is not an Authority under the Food and Drugs Acts or Regulations. If the Council is an Authority under the Food and Drugs Acts, give name of laboratory at which analyses are carried out :—Not an Authority.

(4) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF FOOD (EXCLUDING MILK)—

No. and nature of analyses during the year, and the laboratories to which specimens were sent : None.

(5) NUTRITION—

Steps taken to increase knowledge of public on the subject and to bring to their minds the importance of adequate nutrition, especially for children, by means of lectures, films, etc :—Talks at Child Welfare Centres. Particulars of any special investigation which has been made on the subject of nutrition :—None.

(6) SHELL-FISH (Molluscan)—

Particulars of any shell-fish beds or layings in the district : None

6.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Hospital accommodation provided or available :—

For Smallpox : 30 beds. No. of beds available: As required. Where situate : The Sanatorium, Astley. Is the hospital used by " agreement " or " arrangement " ? (State nature thereof) : As constituents of a Joint Board. Are any retaining fees paid ? No. Or if a joint hospital, is the district a constituent authority ? Yes.

For other Infectious Diseases : 64 beds and 38 cots. No. of beds available : as required. Where situate : The Sanatorium, Astley. Are any retaining fees paid ? No. If a Joint Hospital, is the district a constituent authority ? Yes.

Are patients required to contribute towards cost of treatment ?—No.

Cost of hospital treatment for infectious disease. The total cost to the local authority for two recent years : Year ended 31st March, 1936, £520. Year ended 31st March, 1937, £913.

Observations as to sufficiency or otherwise of the available accommodation : Sufficient for ordinary notifiable diseases when present extensions are completed.

Has any action been taken or advised with the object of securing that the hospital accommodation available is utilised to the best advantage ?—No.

Has action been taken to shorten the period of stay of uncomplicated cases of scarlet fever ?—No. Or to replace hospital treatment in suitable instances by nursing and supervision at home—When conditions are suitable, cases are treated at home.

Have any new methods been adopted for the selection of individual cases for which admission to hospital is most imperative —No. Or any new decision as to the admission of cases of diseases such as measles or whooping cough ?—No.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.—Review briefly the prevalence of notifiable infectious diseases during the year 1937 and give any noteworthy facts as to the source or spread of infection. In the first half notifications were below average, but in the third and fourth quarters, especially the latter, scarlet fever and Diphtheria were much above average. Failure to call in the doctor early enough help the spread, and there is still much carelessness among parents in keeping contacts out of public places and conveyances.

Give the clinical type and diffusion of (a) Diphtheria :—Some virulent and some quite mild. (b) Cerebro-spinal Fever :—None.

Notes on the supply and prompt use of : (a) Diphtheria antitoxin :—Yes. (b) Anti-meningococcus serum :—Yes, if required.

Are supplies readily available ?—Yes. If so, where kept ?—Council Offices, Lowton, Sub-Office, Golborne.

Are any other vaccines or sera supplied free to medical practitioners ?—No.

Any observed relation between various forms of streptococcal infection (Scarlet Fever, sore throat occurring without a rash, and Puerperal Fever) : None.

Influenza.—Observations on any special inquiries undertaken in connection with epidemics : A wide-spread epidemic occurred in January. Most schools were visited and as a result all the schools in the area were closed for one week.

Pneumonia, Malaria, and Dysentery.—Experience in regard to these diseases : Pneumonia was prevalent during the first quarter of the year. 17 Cases. Malaria and Dysentery Nil.

Other diseases which have received special attention, *e.g.*, locally contracted anthrax, epidemic jaundice, rheumatic fever, undulant fever, glandular fever, or psittacosis ?—None.

If any of the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in your district, state for what period (see Table on page 34):—Measles, No; Whooping Cough, No; Diarrhœa (under 2 years) No; Chicken-pox No; Any others, None. Observations, None.

Any local action taken in regard to the use of measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation:—None.

Discovery of and action taken in regard to (a) Contacts, (b) Return cases, (c) Carrier cases (specify disease): No action required.

The extent to which school intimations of disease are utilised? Suspected cases visited.

Pathological and Bacteriological Examinations.—At which laboratory are specimens examined?—Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester. State No. and nature of specimens examined in 1937: 69 Swabs were examined—9 were positive—60 were negative.

No. of times School Closure adopted during 1937 for—Scarlet Fever, Nil; Whooping Cough, Nil; Diphtheria, Nil; Chicken-pox, Nil; Measles, Nil; Influenza, 9; Any other diseases (specify same), Nil.

No. of reports made during 1937 under Article 17 (7) of Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935: Subjects of reports—None.

Immunisation.—Specify any action taken to provide artificial immunisation against Diphtheria and/or Scarlet Fever: (a) In hospitals, residential institutions or schools: None. (b) At special clinics or day schools, None. (c) Otherwise than (a) or (b); Immunisation serum is supplied free to all doctors but scarcely any has been asked for. Is immunisation material supplied free to medical practitioners? Yes.

No. of children inoculated against (a) Scarlet Fever, None. (b) Diphtheria, Very few.

Have any post-Schick tests been undertaken? No.

TABLE 7.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR, 1937.

Diseases	Total Cases at all ages	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.											Hospital.	
		Years.											Total Cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of Persons belonging to District
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	
Smallpox ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	46	...	2	3	2	5	18	12	2	2	...	...	35	...
Diphtheria, including Membranous Group	19	...	1	...	1	1	8	4	3	1	...	...	17	...
Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid) ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Acute primary pneumonia ...	31	2	1	...	...	1	3	3	6	1	3	9	2	2
Acute influenza pneumonia ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Puerperal Fever ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Puerperal Pyrexia ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Dysentery ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	107	7	4	3	4	7	29	19	12	4	5	11	56	3

* Deaths classified together as Puerperal sepsis.

DISINFECTION AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—No. of houses disinfected during 1937 : 76. Method (state disinfectant used) : Formaldehyde. Are houses disinfected after (a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis ?—Yes ; (b) Measles ?—No. Apparatus used for clothing, bedding, etc. (steam or otherwise) : Fumigation in home of Patient. No. of articles disinfected : Not known. Where is apparatus situated ?—"Steam" at Astley Sanatorium and Colborne Council Offices. If apparatus at Hospital is available, is it used for the disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., of patients not removed to the Hospital ? If required. If not, please state how disinfection of clothing, etc., in these cases is carried out ? Usually in the home by Fumigation.

DISINFESTATION : What arrangement exist for the disinfestation of verminous, etc. persons ?—None. In how many instances has this been carried out ?—None.

The prevalence of any animal or insect pests such as rats, bugs, fleas, mosquitoes, etc., should be referred to and particulars given of the measures taken for their suppression : Leaflets have been distributed regarding rats, and advice to householders regarding bugs.

CANCER.—Any observations as to the prevalence of cancer ? 17 deaths occurred against 21 in 1936 and 25 in 1935.

Particulars of any action taken to impart to the public information regarding cancer (i.e., facilities available, etc.) : None.

Particulars of any alteration, improvements or other developments in the availability of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer in the area, which have been effected during the year (whether by local authority or voluntary hospitals) : Arrangements exist for Radium Treatment at Manchester.

Is any use made of the facilities provided by National Radium Centres ? Yes, one case was treated at Christie Hospital, and there may have been others.

Any local investigation or action undertaken on the lines suggested in the series of Ministry's Circulars on cancer ? None.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.—Action taken (if any) under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes :—None. All Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases were visited by the Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitor.

TABLE 8.

TUBERCULOSIS.—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1937.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.
Years.								
0—1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—5 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
5—10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10—15 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
15—20 ..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
20—25 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—35 ..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
35—45 ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
45—55 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55—65 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
65 and upwards ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Totals ..	3	4	2	2	2	3	2	0
	7		4		5		2	

What is the ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths?—Nil.

In your opinion, is the notification of tuberculosis in your district efficient?—Yes.

Has any action been taken in cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify?—No.

Is there any evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the district?—No.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.—Any action taken under these Regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade?—Under Article 3, None. Under Article 5, None. Under Article 6, None. Under Article 7, None.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1925 AND 1936.—Any action taken under Section 62 Public Health Act, 1925, or section 172, Public Health Act, 1936?—No.

7.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

1. Is the Maternity and Child Welfare work carried out by the Local Authority or by the County Council?—Local Authority.

2. The general arrangements made for attending to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and of children under five years of age, including the work of health visitors, nurses, etc. : Mothers and children are free to attend the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. The Health Visitor visits all infants at least monthly, children under 5 and expectant and nursing mothers are visited periodically,

3. Has a specialist ante-natal clinic been established?—No, but is under consideration.

Are post-natal examinations undertaken? No.

Name of Medical Officer conducting the above Clinic :—None.

Name of Consultant to whom cases are referred :—Dr. D. Dougal, Manchester.

If a specialist ante-natal clinic has not been established, give details of any ante-natal work carried out :—Advisory only at the Welfare Centres.

4. Give the names of Maternity Homes, Hospitals and other Institutions available for the reception of expectant and nursing mothers and young children : (a) Maternity :—Warrington C.B. Maternity Homes (by agreement). Number of beds as required. St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, by arrangement, Number of beds as required, also "The Firs," maternity home, Leigh. Number of beds as required. (b) Children :—As above; Number of beds as required.

5. Are the hospital arrangements for ante-natal, natal and post-natal conditions (excluding puerperal pyrexia) adequate? Yes.

6. Arrangements for Flying Squads :—Nothing yet arranged, but conferences have been held by the Medical Officer of Health with Officials of St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, which institution is considering the establishment of such squads.

7. The arrangements for :—(a) Home helps :—None. (b) The supply of food and milk for expectant and nursing mothers and of milk for infants :—Free in necessitous cases according to a wage scale.

8. The arrangements for Orthopædic Treatment in areas in which such treatment is provided for children under 5 years of age. (If any institution available, give name, etc.):—Ashton-in-Makerfield Clinic, and Liverpool and Heswall Hospitals, by arrangement with the County Council.

9. What arrangements have been made under the Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926 for :—Consultants : Dr. D. Dougal, Manchester—when required. Bacteriological Examinations : Public Health Laboratories, York Place, Manchester. Hospital Treatment : Astley Sanatorium. Provision of Nurses : None, but Local District Association Nurses attend.

10. What arrangements have been made under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926 for :—Hospital Treatment : Astley Sanatorium. Provision of Nurses : None.

11. OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Details should be given of each case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified in your district during 1937 :—Cases notified, 5 ; Cases treated at home, 5 ; Cases treated in hospital, 0 ; Vision unimpaired, 5 ; Vision impaired, 0 ; Total blindness, 0 ; Deaths, 0.

12. CHILD LIFE PROTECTION (under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932). Action taken—None required.

(Signed),

JAMES BENNETT,

Medical Officer of Health,

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1937.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
GOLBORNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure of presenting to you my report for the year ending December 31st, 1937.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Dwelling Houses, under Public Health and Housing Acts	2009
Bakehouses	20
Slaughter Houses	195
Other places where food is prepared or stored	62
Travelling vans	10
Factories and Workshops	55
Cowsheds Dairies and Milkshops	112
Schools	10
Piggeries	22
Miscellaneous	206

DEFECTS OR NUISANCES DISCOVERED AND DEALT WITH UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Defective Drains	108
„ Water Closets	21
„ Privies & Ashpits	27
„ Pail or other closets	1
„ Slopstone and Pipes	30
„ Pavements	11
„ Spouts	39
„ Floors	11
„ Windows	26
„ Roofs	42
„ Dampness	33
„ Dustbins	83
Other defects	120

The total number of houses inspected under the Public Health or Housing Acts were 2009. Number of inspections 2701. The number of nuisances discovered 595. Number Abated 552. Number of Notices served, Informal 267. Statutory 20. Legal Proceedings none.

HOUSING.

In accordance with the Housing Acts, a continuous survey of the district is being made.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	256
(i) By the local authority	106
(ii) By other local authorities	0
(iii) By other bodies or persons	150
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By the local authority (included under (a) (i) above)	46
(ii) By other bodies or persons (included under (a) (iii) above)	0

INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	1719
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2009
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	302
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	460
(3) Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	40
Number of Dwelling Houses (exclusive of those under preceding Sub-Heading) found not to be in all respects fit for Human Habitation	143

REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	120
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ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

- (a) Proceeding under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	132
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	119
(b)	By local authority in default of owners ...	0
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	253
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	246
(b)	By local authority in default of owners ...	0
(c)	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	85
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	47
(d)	Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

HOUSING ACT, 1936.—PART IV.—OVERCROWDING :—

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	58
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	75
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	482½
(b)		Number of new cases reported throughout the year	7
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	12
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	76

HOUSING CONDITIONS-

General observations as to housing conditions, including the standard of houses, the prevalent types, age and approximate numbers and general soundness of the several types—any information as to prevailing forms of defects and of prevailing bad conditions resulting from overcrowding.

General standard is good, but houses still exist where there is dampness and lack of light, ventilation, these are gradually being improved or scheduled for demolition.

Approximate number of back-to-back houses in the district is 6.

RE-CONDITIONING.—The re-conditioning of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation has continued during the year and a considerable amount of time has been taken up with Inspections, Interviews with owners, builders and Clerical work of this important part of housing.

Informal notices have been served on owners of 172 houses, 120 have been or are at present being re-conditioned, and 40 have been placed on the list as not being capable of being brought up to a satisfactory standard at a reasonable cost.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—Total number of cases of Infectious

Diseases notified and Investigated	...	...	...	106
Number of Rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	131
„ „ Schools	„	...	...	None
„ „ Books	„	...	...	14

When cases of infectious disease are being investigated full details are obtained and recorded.

The rooms are then disinfected.

Method of Disinfection, Fumigation by formaldehyde and steam.

Houses are disinfected after Phthisis.

27 houses have been disinfected during the year.

MILK SUPPLY.

The Cowsheds and Dairies in the district are inspected as frequently as possible. The general standard can be considered good.

The standard of the milch cows and their general health appears to have been well maintained during the year.

Number of milk producers on the Register...	...	...	47
„ „ Accredited milk producers	...	...	4
„ „ Milk Purveyors (other than producers)	...	...	19
„ „ Retail Purveyors of fresh milk	...	...	47
„ „ Wholesale Purveyors of fresh milk	...	...	4
„ „ Retail Purveyors of Pasteurised or Sterilized milk	...	...	15
„ „ Milch Cows in district (approximate)	...	...	230
„ „ Inspections during the year	...	...	112
Cowsheds re-modelled	...	...	2
„ repaired	...	...	6
Other defects	...	...	10

Samples of Milk are taken and submitted for examination for the detection of tubercle Bacilli.

Number of Samples Taken	...	...	50
„ „ „ Positive	...	...	2
„ „ „ Negative	...	...	48
„ „ Tuberculous Cattle Slaughtered	...	...	3
„ „ Cows from which samples were examined	...	...	220

WATER SUPPLY.

One sample of Well Water was submitted for Bacteriological and Chemical examination. This sample was satisfactory.

MEAT AND FOOD SUPPLY.

257 visits have been made to Slaughter houses, Butchers' stores and other places where food is prepared. 16 defects were found 9 limewashing, 2 roofs, 2 floors, 3 drainage these were remedied.

There are 4 Licensed Slaughter Houses, and 1 registered Slaughter House, they are visited regularly and as often as possible during the hours of slaughter. 904lbs of Meat and Organs have been condemned and destroyed. Tuberculous meat and organs 427lbs. Other diseased meat 477lbs. No legal action has been necessary.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1933.

SECTION 3 prohibits the slaughtering and stunning of animals except by licensed slaughtermen.

Thirteen persons are licensed to slaughter under this Act. During the year 2 new licenses have been issued and 11 licenses have been renewed. In one case it was found necessary to warn the slaughterman regarding the manner in which he was slaughtering, with this exception their work appears to be carried out in a satisfactory and expeditious manner. The Council decided by resolution to include in the provisions of the Act "Any Sheep, Ewe, Wether, Ram or lamb," and there have been no complaints received. Mechanically operated instruments are in use. At one Slaughter House an Electric Killer is installed.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are thirteen bakehouses. They are in good structural condition. 4 have been dealt with for cleansing. 1 for defective drainage. 26 Inspections have been made.

RATS & MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

National Rat Week was observed (November 1st to 6th). In support of this effort and in order to re-new the activities of the public the proceedings adopted in previous years was followed. Leaflets containing information regarding the destruction of rats and mice were distributed to occupiers and owners of premises where rats are likely to harbour. It was estimated 900 Rats were destroyed by the use of ferrets and dogs, traps, and various poisons. I am continuing to encourage the destruction of these pests throughout the year.

VANS.

Four travelling vans have been dealt with during the year, these have moved out of the district. Three stationery vans have been kept under observation, one has been vacated, two are at present being dealt with.

FACTORIES WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

	Premises.	Inspections.	Notices Written	Prosecutions
Factories	13	24	24	None
Workshops	20	28	8	None
Workplaces	2	3	1	None
	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 55	<hr/> N 13.	<hr/> None

Thirteen defects were found, need of limewashing 7, drainage 2, defective sanitary accommodation 3, other offences 1.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

Number of observations 9.

One firm was communicated with for emitting black smoke and coal dust. The nuisance was abated.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES MONKS.

